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Chairmen

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Secretaries

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: F A M I N E C A M P A I G N R O U N D U P :  
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YOUTHS CHART PLANS FOR FOOD SAVING

"We've got to educate the mothers," a 13-year old Detroit youth told the National Youth Conference on Food to aid famine-stricken countries abroad.

"Mothers waste a great deal of food giving us Boys' Club members milk and cookies when we come home from school, as most of us have already been given a snack," was the way this delegate described food waste to the conference held in Washington.

Thirty-four young delegates began their one-day conference in the White House East Wing, where President Truman asked the group to "bring home to our people the necessity for their continuing to help feed the world" and report back to him in 12 months "just exactly what you have done."

Talks were given by Courtney C. Brown of the Famine Emergency Committee, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton, and G. Howland Shaw, vice-president of the National Social Welfare Assembly. The youths voted to ask the movie industry to give public release to the Army's famine film, "Seeds of Destiny."

The teen-agers also recommended: (1) Organization of youth food councils in local communities, (2) a National Youth Famine Relief Week to spur lagging public support to the Government food program, and (3) promoting victory gardens and encouraging plant pest elimination campaigns.

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CONTINUE RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN FOR BEER

Representatives of brewing industries were told at a hearing at the Department of Agriculture on July 17 that restrictions on the use of grains in the production of alcoholic beverages will be continued so long as there is a shortage of grains for domestic and foreign food.

While the use of grains for beer was reduced 30 percent under War Food Order 66, government reports show that the production of beer was reduced only 20 percent during March, April and May.

This year's production of beer has been running at an annual rate of about 70,000,000 barrels, compared with production of about 55,000,000 barrels in 1940-41. Production in 1945 was 86,500,000 barrels.

The hearing was held at the request of the Labor and Beverage Associates of America, who asked relaxation of the Government order reducing the use of grain by 30 percent in the production of beer. Representatives of the Friends Committee on National Legislation and of the WCTU urged that the restriction be continued.

The restriction was put into effect March 1 as part of the grain conservation program restricting the use of grains by millers, feed and food processors, distillers and brewers. The restrictions have helped the Government meet its grain export commitments to famine countries.

A USDA spokesman labeled as untrue widely publicized statements that so-called "spent brewers' grains," which are the residue from the brewing process, have a higher livestock feeding value than the original dry grains. He said that "pound for pound" the spent grain may be equivalent or perhaps superior to dry grains in feeding value, but that only 30 percent of the original dry grains is recovered in the form of "spent grains."

In connection with charges that there have been heavy imports of beer into the United States, he stated that imports during March, April and May were only one-half of 1 percent of domestic production.

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#### UNRRA BULLETINS

\*\*\*Rations for the average resident in Vienna during the last week of June amounted to 1,131 calories per day. This was below the previous week's daily ration of 1,380 calories.

\*\*\*An UNRRA mission reported from Northeastern Byelorussia that the percentage of houses destroyed by war ranged from 50 percent in Borisov to 96 percent in Polotsk. Throughout the entire region at least half of all the rural homes were destroyed and in one district formerly having 10,136 dwellings only 631 are left. Much of the good cropland was found to be idle because of uncleared minefields, trenches, and gun replacements. In the Surazh region, uncultivated battlefields comprise one-fourth of the 87,500 acres of pre-war cropland and all but 250 acres of 8,750 acres in orchards were rendered unproductive by the invaders.



\*\*\*\* Both imported and native poultry in Poland are being attacked by New Castle disease, which has assumed epidemic proportions. UNRRA has consigned a quantity of vaccine to check the spread of the malady.

\*\*\* Unofficial forecasts indicate a grain crop of 5,700,000 tons in Italy. This is an improvement over last year but is still only 79 percent of the pre-war average. To insure a daily bread ration of 7 ounces and a monthly ration of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of pasta during 1946-47, Italy will have to import 1,500,000 tons of bread cereals. The new harvest assures a six-month's supply of bread grains.

\*\*\* The people of Norway have made an outright contribution to UNRRA of meat, valued at 1,000,000 kroner; 10,000 tons of potatoes; cod liver oil and various other products valued at 6,100,000 kroner; whole fat, worth 1,400,000 kroner; and up to 1,000,000 kroner for defrayment of UNRRA administrative expenses. In addition to this outright contribution totaling 11,510,000 kroner (approximately \$2,348,040), the Norwegian government is providing up to 15,000,000 kroner in credits to bankrupt nations. This will augment UNRRA's resources, which are too limited to meet all requests for essential supplies.

\*\*\* In Naples, 332 dairy cows and 17 calves born enroute have been unloaded and will be distributed to needy families in Italy. These animals were given to UNRRA by the Service Committee of the Church of the Brethren in the United States.

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#### DAVIS TALKS ABOUT FAMINE

Shipments of food from this country to Europe will diminish as rapidly as Europe can replace them with food grown at home or purchased elsewhere, in the opinion of Chester C. Davis, chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee.

"My guess is that will happen in less time than now seems possible," Davis adds in an article in the New York Times on July 14.

Explaining the background for the food situation in 1946, Davis said that general droughts reduced the harvests of 1945-46 so that the "chronic state" of hunger for millions of people was changed to famine.

"It is only natural that such a catastrophe as this should start a gloomy train of questions as to where we are headed foodwise in the world and in the United States," he added. Hunger won't stalk the earth if "man will only apply to the problem of food production and distribution a reasonable share of what he already knows about it."

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#### FOUR COUNTRIES RECEIVE UNRRA SUPPLIES THROUGH TRIESTE

Since the first UNRRA supply ship discharged its cargo at Trieste a year ago, more than 180 ships have unloaded supplies at that port for Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. A total of 935,283 tons of UNRRA goods has moved during the last year through this port.

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#### HEAVY RAINS DAMAGE AUSTRIAN CROPS

Four days of torrential rains have severely damaged grain crops in certain sections of Austria and have lessened Austria's chances for a good grain crop.

This unfavorable report by the UNRRA mission in Vienna stated that in certain areas of the British-occupied zone not a field of bread grain was left standing.

The full damage could not be determined pending more detailed reports, according to the mission.

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#### LAGUARDIA TOURS EUROPE

F. H. La Guardia, UNRRA Director General, is making an inspection tour of UNRRA missions in Europe and will attend the Fifth Council Session of UNRRA, which will open in Geneva August 5.

La Guardia's trip will include visits to UNRRA missions in Greece, Italy, and Yugoslavia, and displaced persons camps in Germany. His present itinerary calls for stops at Cairo, Athens, Rome, Belgrade, Trieste, Paris, Arolsen, and Geneva.

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: NEWS DEVELOPMENTS :  
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Two thousand tons of high grade ARGENTINE CORN have been imported by the Guatemala government as a reserve in case of shortage to make Tortillas, the country's "staff of life." Corn also has been imported from Nicaragua.

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Some 600 delegates representing 70 nations will attend the United Nations FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION congress in Copenhagen in September to discuss world problems of nutrition, food and agriculture. Forty-two delegates will represent member nations, the rest - including one from the Soviet Union - coming as observers. Russia has not decided whether to join the FAO.

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PANAMA'S National Assembly has authorized a 20-year, 4 percent internal loan of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of increasing production in agriculture. The money will be used for agricultural machinery and improved breeding stock and in assistance to small farmers.

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The White House announced July 15 that Mrs. Truman would entertain 1,000 volunteers of the WAR HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE at an unusual garden party. No refreshments will be served. The Committee suggested to Mrs. Truman that nothing be served because of the world food situation.

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German children, non-workers, and white collar workers in the RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE will receive an additional 1.76 ounces of bread daily and fifty-three ounces of potatoes monthly, beginning in August. Laborers will receive an increase of about 10 ounces monthly in other foodstuffs and the remainder of the population, five ounces.

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### ABUNDANT FOODS

Potatoes are still leading the parade, with every stop pulled open for more consumption. Peaches are improving in quality and supply, with prices generally coming down. Onions are plentiful, with prices in many chain stores down as low as 4 cents a pound. Everyone working on the famine program should push any fruits and vegetables that are in local abundance.

### SCRAP DRIVE

Since 50 percent of the Nation's farm machinery and 50 percent of the sheet metal that goes into the making of tin cans for preserving fruit and vegetable crops comes from scrap iron, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion is asking USDA to help in the newly-organized scrap drive by urging farmers to turn in all old machinery as fast as it is replaced.

May farm machinery production hit about 58½ million dollars, a 20 percent gain over April in spite of strikes. Inventories of iron and steel scrap are at dangerously low levels. If more supplies aren't forthcoming promptly, many open-hearth furnaces may have to close. Farm scrap is very desirable because it lends itself to peak steel production quickly.

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### HOME FOOD PRESERVATION WEEK

Home Food Preservation Week, (July 15-22), set off a canning season that will be really big ... estimates are that 70 percent of American homes will be in the program.

Mayors of all the major cities and Governors of almost 40 States joined the Secretary of Agriculture in proclaiming the start of the canning year. Wives of Cabinet members and other top Washingtonians held a canning bee at the Washington Community Canning Center with their produce going to the School Lunch Program.

New canning centers were opened throughout the nation and state fair awards were offered for canning champions. Paul C. Stark, Director of the National Garden program, said the canning program will free a lot of food for famine relief shipment.

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